none ; occasionally there are two. It lias no claw. The ear lias its two sides separate from, their point of origin upon the head. The group is of Old-World distribution.

Fam. **1. Rhinolophidae.**—The Bats of this family possess the leafy outgrowths around the nostrils. The ears are large, but have no tragus. The index finger has no phalanx at all. The premaxillary bones are quite rudimentary, and are suspended from the nasal cartilages. In addition to the pectoral mammae they have two teat-like processes situated abdominally. The tail is long, and extends to the end of the interfenioral membrane,

The genus *HhinolopJws* has a large nose leaf, and an anti-tragus to the ear. The first toe has two joints, the remaining toes have three joints each. The dentition is I -|- C -J- Pm -| M -|-. There are nearly thirty species of the genus, which are restricted to the Old World. Two species occur in this country, viz. JS. *ferrum equinum*$_t$ the Great Horse-shoe Bat, and the Lesser Horse-shoe Bat, *JK, li'ipposiderus.* The name is of course derived from the shape of the nose leaf.

The genus *S-ipposiderus* and some allied forms are placed away frora *HJiinolopli'iis* and its immediate allies in a sub-family Hipposiderinae. The type genus *Hipposiderus,* or, as it ought apparently to be called, *PhyllorJvina,* is Old World in range, like all the other members of the family.

The nose leaf is complicated, and there are only two phalanges in all the toes; there is no antitragus to the ear. A curious feature in the osteology of the genus, and indeed of the sub-family, is the fact that the ileo-pectineal process is connected with the ilium by a bony bridge; this- arrangement is unique among mammals.

The genus ^*Amtltops,* only known from the Solomon. Islands, and represented there by but a single species (vL *ornat'us),* has an extraordinarily complicated nose leaf. The tail, like that of the Oriental *Goclops,* likewise represented by a single species *{C.-frithw),* is rudimentary.

"•*yriaenops,* Ethiopian and Malagasy, has,, like the Australian »JSJiinongeteris, u well-developed tail. *Fmtwnops* Ijas also a highly-complicated nose leaf.

Faiii. 2. Nycteridae.—This family is "to be

distinguished from
"' the jfehinolophidae by the fact that the ear has
a small tragus,
and by the small and cartilaginous premaxillae.
In addition to